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ABSTRACT

This workshop summary offers a guide for women who are considering seeking public office. It covers pre-campaign concerns, development of a campaign plan, and keeping the campaign on target. While a campaign plan should be an anchor, it also should be a flexible tool that can be revised, if necessary. The document discusses "targeting," defined as the analysis of past voting behavior in order to decide where the best potential for success lies. Targeting helps a campaign concentrate its resources on precincts where the effort is likely to have the most payoff. It also helps a campaign reach undecided voters and increase voter turnout among supporters. Various forms of voter contact are discussed, including direct-mail, door-to-door campaigning, group activities, and mass media. The document offers a step-by-step guide to recruiting and managing volunteers. It also gives a brief statistical overview of women in office, pointing out that women still hold only a small minority of available posts. The report encourages women candidates to invest good planning, good management, and hard work in their campaigns. The document also includes a list of 9 publications available from other groups and 11 Alaska organizations involved with women's issues or which encourage political participation. (TES)

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MAKING A DIFFERENCE

A Primer for Women in Public Life

REPORT ON

A Leadership Seminar Sponsored by the

ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION

JUNE 1986

Prepared by Christine Callahan

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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THE ALASKA WOMEN'S COMMISSION

The Alaska Women's Commission is dedicated to the achievement of equal legal, economic, social and political status for women in Alaska.

Established by the Legislature in 1978, the Commission was reaffirmed and renewed in 1983 by the Legislature and the Governor.

It is the only state agency exclusively concentrating on ensuring women's equality through the establishment of a solid data base to demonstrate women's true economic status; by spearheading legislative reform; and through an educational component providing an extensive array of publications and conferences to women across the state.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S EDUCATION FUND

Founded in 1972, the National Women's Education Fund is a non-partisan, national training and information service for women and public leadership. Its goals are to teach women to gain access to the public policy process, to earn positions of influence within that process, and to develop and use the skills and resources necessary to lead effectively.

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INTRODUCTION

The ultimate goal is to get more women interested in influencing public policy.

Washington Representative Jennifer Belcher

The increase in the number of women elected to state and local offices has been labeled the "quiet revolution." During the last decade, a wave of women has been elected to municipal assemblies/councils, school boards, state and local commissions and state legislatures. Recent statistics show that 20 times more women nationwide serve at the city and county level of government than at the state and federal levels combined. Between 1975 and 1980, the number of elected women at the municipal or township level nationwide increased from 4,650 to 14,136 and women holding county offices increased by 3 percent to 1,444.

Although there has been steady progress in the number of women elected to public office, the progress is just beginning. In 1984, the most recent year for which figures are available, women in Alaska represented only 18.3 percent of the state legislature and 11 percent of all Alaska mayors.

As part of its 1986 educational component, the Alaska Women's Commission sponsored a one-day workshop on April 12, 1986 in Fairbanks. The workshop was designed to encourage women to seek public office. The National Women's Education Fund, an organization founded specifically to encourage women to run for office, provided an experienced trainer to conduct the workshop. Representative Jennifer Belcher, currently serving her second term in the Washington State Legislature, drew from her

own personal experience as a legislator to provide the sixty-five participants with information on how to plan and win a campaign. Three panelists who had conducted their own successful political campaigns joined the participants for a lively exchange: Ruth Burnett, the former mayor of the City of Fairbanks; Juanita Helms, Fairbanks North Star Borough Mayor; and, Sandra Stringer, the presiding officer of the Fairbanks North Star Borough Assembly. The three shared with the audience some of the issues they faced in their own political careers.

In introducing these Fairbanks leaders, Commission member Wendy Redman encouraged each seminar participant to consider seriously her own personal potential for providing sound political leadership to her community and state. The Alaska Women's Commission hopes that seminars such as these will help to encourage women to increase their involvement in public leadership. The intelligence, perspective and knowledge which women possess will help make public policies more responsive to the diversity of Alaska's people on the local, state and national levels.

The following report provides a summary of the major topics covered in the seminar in Fairbanks and is receiving wide distribution so that many women will have the opportunity to profit from the Commission seminar. Much of the presentation was based on material found in the *Campaign Workbook* published by the National Women's Education Fund. Readers who are interested in gaining more information on running for office or running campaigns are encouraged to avail themselves of this valuable resource. (See Appendix A for more information.)

I. CAMPAIGN PLANNING

You don't have to BE the assembly person or the legislator before you're elected - you BECOME one, with time and experience.

Assemblywoman Sandra Stringer

Many campaign manuals contain very little material addressing the unique experiences of the woman candidate. There are also few resources that focus on running and winning a local race. These are crucial oversights with respect to women candidates because significant efforts to increase the participation of women in public life must begin with helping them run successful local campaigns.

Another issue many existing materials overlook is the importance of planning a campaign. The very first steps of any campaign should be assessment, consideration and planning—all activities which must take place long before a headquarters is opened or a staff is assembled.

Purpose

When considering the possibility of running for office it is important to be very clear about the purpose of a campaign.

The Purpose of a campaign is to win.

It takes a majority of the votes cast, *plus one*, to win an election.

Once a candidate has decided to run for public office, she will want to develop a campaign theme and a flexible but detailed campaign plan. However, even before that essential planning begins the potential candidate should start with a period of research and assessment - a time when she takes a hard look at herself, the opposition and the current political climate. Only after this assessment is she really prepared to decide whether to run.

Assessment

In order to run a successful campaign a candidate needs to consider her own personal strengths and weaknesses as well as her political ones. These factors do not always determine **whether** she will run, although certainly there are times when a potential candidate may decide against running for a particular office. An assessment of such areas as motivation, family attitude, personality, background, financial considerations and physical and mental endurance can be invaluable in deciding **when** to run, and in mapping out a successful campaign strategy.

For example, it helps to discuss well in advance the attitude of the candidate's family toward her candidacy. Knowing ahead of time how one's lifestyle is likely to be affected can help prepare everyone for the unavoidable changes that are likely to occur. For a family that enjoys a lot of outdoor activities together, it will help to anticipate some last minute cancellations of family camping trips. And an agreement in advance to discuss those disappointments at a better time —not just as Mom is leaving to address the Chamber of Commerce—can help everyone immeasurably. Discussing how to share housekeeping, cooking and other similar activities in advance can make campaigning a lot easier too. It may be time to buy some of those labor saving devices you've considered purchasing.

We are still homesteading. After a busy work week, it's hard sometimes when my husband comes home from a trip to find no wood for the stove and no water for dishes. Thank God for our microwave oven!

Assemblywoman Sandra Stringer

Financial considerations are equally important. In addition to the need for a financial record that can bear public scrutiny, the candidate needs to know how much she can afford to contribute to her own campaign. Must she continue to work while campaigning? What kind of an impact will that have on the race? Can she afford out-of-pocket expenses? Is she willing to go into debt? A good campaign plan will project fairly accurately what the costs are likely to be, and at what points in the campaign they are likely to occur. Knowing what the candidate's own limits are will be an important factor in determining how much needs to be raised, and when.

The potential candidate needs to review her political strengths and weaknesses as well. Her own public record, her relationship to the community, her skills and preferences in communicating and working with people and her own previous experience and education need to be assessed and evaluated as she maps out her plan for presenting herself to the public.

Assessment starts with the individual candidate. She must determine her goals and

strengths. But the assessment doesn't stop with her. It is necessary to know the electorate in order to map a successful campaign strategy. Knowing the political history, demographics and lifestyles of the people in her district will be necessary for developing a campaign plan. (There will be more discussion of these factors in the section on TARGETING.)

The resources of any campaign are people, money and time. **People** bring the fundamental skills which will be needed to run a successful campaign. Some of these include:

- management capabilities
- legal knowledge
- accounting skills
- fundraising success
- volunteer recruitment and coordination
- media relations

It is essential to have a campaign manager, whether full or part-time, volunteer or paid. A candidate should not try to manage her own campaign. She may be the most skilled person involved but her time and her efforts must be directed at voter contact.

Time is the *only* campaign resource which is absolutely limited. It is often possible to recruit new volunteers or raise additional money, but the number of days until the election is absolutely fixed. Campaign planners need to calculate the number of days available, and determine whether there are vacation or holiday periods during which it would be inappropriate to approach voters or impossible to count on volunteers. Planners need to know how many hours the candidate herself can give. When volunteers are recruited

Insecurity seems to be a female trait. We tend to limit ourselves. We think we have the ability to do something but we talk ourselves out of it.

Mayor Juanita Helms

there needs to be a clear understanding of how much time they can give. Ask them. Don't guess.

Money is a resource without which the campaign cannot function succesfully. It is simply not rational to run a campaign without reasonable access to financial support. Campaign expenses can be based on what is the ordinary amount spent by candidates running for that office in the past.

The potential candidate needs to assess how much money she, her family, her closest friends and key supporters can contribute to the campaign. In addition she should determine how many people she or her key supporters know who can be expected to give $10, $50 or $100.

There should be a determination of the organizations, professional groups and political party with which the candidate is affiliated to assess her chances at getting their political committees to make a contribution to her campaign. Focus in particular on "early money," often the most difficult to raise but necessary to get activities underway.

It is important for the candidate and her supporters to be realistic about financial resources. If the average spending of candidates in the district is usually ten or twenty times what her campaign can raise, this may be the wrong race or the wrong time.

The Campaign Theme

The theme of a campaign is the underlying connection between the different activities of the campaign. The theme provides an emotional connection between the campaign as a whole and the electorate at large. It is more than a slogan, although it can sometimes be captured in a slogan. The theme is, in fact, everything about a campaign: the candidate; the issues addressed; how the media is used; and, how the candidate relates to voters, volunteers and organizations.

A campaign theme is almost never identified with a particular issue. This is not to say that discussion of issues is not important to voters. However, what is more important is the voters' perception of the kind of leadership offered by the candidate.

The theme really summarizes the basic elements of the campaign. If the main issues being targeted are an opponent's inaccessibility and lack of contact with the public, then a theme might be "Betsy Jones - Straight Talk, Straight Answers." If an opponent has disappointed large sections of the constituency with positions that do not reflect their feelings, then a theme might be: "Mary Smith - A Responsive Leader," or "Mary Smith - She Listens."

Perhaps the most important thing to remember in developing a campaign theme is that voters do things for *their* reasons. A public opinion survey, if it can be afforded, is a basic tool for understanding the electorate. Even a random sample of interviews conducted by the candidate in 50 houses in her district will help give her an understanding of how voters are feeling and what is on their minds. While she needs to be prepared to address issues not encompassed by the theme and to respond quickly to her opponent's actions or statements, the theme will carry the major message the candidate hopes to convey.

Because they are often more insecure, women tend to study issues more carefully...The result is women are often much better prepared and end up rendering better decisions than men.

Representative Jennifer Belcher

The Campaign Plan

Undertaking a successful campaign is a complex but manageable task, one which includes a variety of activities which need to be identified and coordinated in advance. The key to pulling all the components together is having a good campaign plan.

The campaign plan is a plan of action which ties the campaign theme to a series of specific and budgeted activities. The purpose of the campaign plan is to reach the voters as effectively as possible. To construct it the candidate and her key advisors need to be familiar with the various types of voter contact; how they will treat issues of timing and incumbency; outcomes of any public opinion research that has been done; outcomes of any targeting research; key issues likely to emerge in the course of the campaign; and of course, information from the candidate's own personal assessment as discussed at the beginning of this section.

The campaign plan is a management control tool which will help determine deadlines for major fundraising activities, public appearances and other campaign programs. The plan should include a summary of information for each area of research and assessment. It should summarize the campaign theme and the program plan for all candidate activity. It should also contain a calendar of all campaign activity, a summary budget of campaign dollar needs, and a cash and volunteer flowchart indicating major fundraising and volunteer recruitment deadlines.

Within the plan each program area should include a weekly calendar, budget and volunteer plan chart. By totalling the budget needs of each program area a fundraising goal can be set and a plan developed. A plan that is organized in this way can help convince key contributors that the campaign is a professional and serious one.

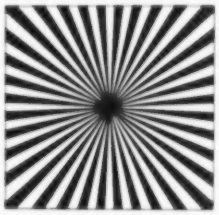
Summary

The campaign begins with research and assessment. Once a candidate has decided to run, she and her key supporters proceed with development of a campaign theme and plan. The purpose of the plan is to keep the campaign on target. When the candidate and her supporters are in the thick of campaign fervor, it provides an anchor which can help everyone stay on the path they mapped out in the beginning. But it is a flexible tool, one which can and should be revised if the feedback is saying "something is wrong." Reassessment is sometimes the hardest thing to do in the rush of the campaign, but things can, and often should be adjusted, in order to keep building a solid connection with the voters.

II. Targeting

Don't make men your enemies. They are interested in solving the same problems you are.

Ruth Burnett



Nearly every aspect of a campaign has a research component. From the very first days of a campaign information is needed on the candidate, the voters and the issues as well as on election laws and how to work with the media. **Targeting** is the analysis of past voting behavior in an election district in order to decide where the best potential for success lies. It does not predict results. Rather, by analyzing past voting patterns campaigners can concentrate their limited resources of time, people and money on those precincts where efforts are likely to have the best pay-offs.

Remembering that a campaign is a strategic and efficient managing of resources, targeting helps a campaign manage more efficiently.

Targeting helps a campaign reach undecided voters who are capable of being persuaded to vote "right." Targeting also helps increase voter turnout among supporters.

Some of the methods used for targeting will be familiar to anyone who has worked on community issues. The most basic activity in this kind of planning is what some people call "Fer and Agin", or "Yours and Ours." It applies as much to political campaigns as it does to community groups who advocate for crossing guards at dangerous intersections, and has been used effectively by both. First a group determines who is "agin" them - the people or groups who disagree with their issues or whose opposition is well known. This portion of the population holds an opinion which is not likely to change. Little or no resources should be expended on winning their support. Next, the campaign determines who is "fer" them - people who are most likely to be supportive and who need to know that the candidate is running and to be reminded of the common views they share. This group certainly cannot be overlooked and must be cultivated and encouraged to make a good showing on election day, but not a lot of the campaign's limited resources need to be dedicated to this group. In between these two groups lie the people who are not clearly 'for' or 'against' but who could be persuaded to vote "right." This is often the largest group, and the one where the majority of a campaign's resources will be concentrated.

In elections, of course, there are large numbers of potential voters who are not included in the above classifications. These are the non-registered and non-voting people about whom the campaign knows very little. The first step, then, in targeting for political campaigns is to collect and assemble election records and data for the past three years or elections and identify from this data the following categories: the number of adults of voting age; the percentage of those who are

and are not registered; and, the percentage of those registered who do not vote regularly. Each of these categories receives a different kind of targeted campaign activity, and all campaigns should expect to have a varied mix of activities so as to reach these different categories of voters.

Non-voters who your research indicates stand a good chance of being "yours" might be targeted with an active get-out-the-vote effort. Large population segments who typically vote by absentee ballot (such as students and military) might receive reminders of election dates or assistance with obtaining ballots. The non-registered population might be the target of a voter registration drive. And the "persuadables" - that large group of registered voters who are in the middle - would receive the greatest concentration of the campaign's efforts to build a connection between the candidate and them.

III. VOTER CONTACT

Women have a hard time learning they can't give everything 100 percent.

Representative
Jennifer Belcher

A good voter contact system is planned, selective, repetitive, measured and persuasive. The contacts can be made by the candidate, by a volunteer, or through direct mail approach.

Remembering the purpose of the campaign - TO WIN - and remembering what it takes to win - A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST, PLUS ONE - it is obvious that the purpose of all the research, planning, targeting and fundraising discussed thus far is to enable the candidate to reach enough voters to get that majority, plus one.

Any campaign will contain a mix of voter contact activities. Direct contact, either with the candidate or a campaign worker, can be in the form of in-person contact, telephone contact or through the mail. Indirect contact, using the media, is less personal but can be more repetitive and reach more people.

The targeting process should give the campaign priority areas where the greatest number of "persuadable" voters are located. Strategies are then developed which will enable the campaign to reach the greatest number of these persuadable voters with appropriate activities. Some of these activities, discussed at length in the *Campaign Workbook*, include:

Canvassing - door-to-door or telephone contacts to determine voter preference.

Follow-up - canvassing is not useful unless it is followed-up with campaign literature or personal visits to the undecided voter to try to "persuade" them. Supporters who are identified in the canvass can be recruited, tapped for a donation, or urged to get out and vote.

Mail Contact - Contact by mail can be useful as a follow-up to canvassing, as a general mailing to familiarize voters with the candidate, or to sub-groups with solicitations for support or contributions. Mailings are expensive and need to be carefully budgeted. (An effective fundraising technique can be to request a contribution equal to the cost of one distict-wide mailing. Requests for such specific activities with clearly identifiable costs often are better received than a generalized request for money.)

Groups - Much voter contact, especially in larger races, will be acccomplished through group activities. Appearances at community events or meeting with the endorsement committees of various professional or business organizations are effective means for reaching large

numbers of people with personal candidate contact.

Media contact - is an increasingly important tool in political campaigns. While personal one-to-one contact with a candidate is still the most effective and convincing kind of contact, no campaign can rely on any one tool to accomplish its goals. Media contact, both free and purchased, must be planned in accord with the overall campaign plan. The campaign needs to know what audience it is targeting, what that audience reads, listens to and watches. By defining the audience and identifying the media that best addresses it, the campaign theme can be communicated effectively to a very broad group.

A committed and enthusiastic volunteer who meets voters is second in influence ONLY to the candidate herself.

National Women's Education Fund Workbook

IV. WORKING WITH VOLUNTEERS

Nearly every task involved with a campaign can be done, and usually is, by a volunteer. Canvassing, making posters and signs, bell-ringing, research - name it, and volunteers do it. For the campaign which expects to have a primarily volunteer staff, knowing how to recruit and manage

volunteers are important skills to develop.

Initially, a candidate's friends and associates will form the core group of volunteers. Each of them in turn becomes a source for additional recruits. Asking each volunteer to identify two or three more is a good way to start building up a resource file.

There are several key things to remember when recruiting and managing volunteers.

First - don't be afraid to ask people to help. Most people will be flattered that their help is being requested. If at all possible, don't overlook someone who has offered to help. Make an effort to find some way to plug them in.

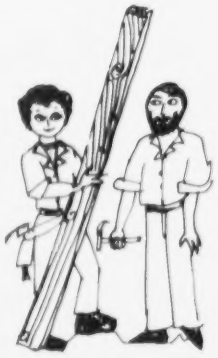
Second - People are often more likely to say 'yes' if your request is as specific as possible. For example, "We need volunteers to do a mailing. We expect it will take four hours next Saturday afternoon. Would you be able to help?"

Third - always have work lined up and ready to go, with clear instructions, and a task which is manageable in size for the number of volunteers.

Fourth - try to give volunteers the "big picture," i.e., how their efforts on this mailing fit in with the larger campaign effort.

Fifth - if volunteers fail to respond, don't badger them. After two or three failed attempts to involve them it's best to remove their names from the resource file.

Finally, while the campaign may not be able to afford to pay salaries, people volunteer for a whole variety of reasons. They do it for political reasons and to fulfill personal and social needs such as meeting new people and learning new skills. If a campaign can be sensitive to these personal needs, it is likely to benefit greatly from the return that satisfied volunteers provide. And of course, keeping a record of their efforts and thanking each volunteer personally is an important part of the process.



CLOSING

In 1985, more women were serving in Congress than ever before. The number of women in state legislatures across the country had more than tripled since 1970 and Alaska, with 18.3% of its state legislature female, ranked 15th in the nation. Yet overall, women still hold only a small minority of available offices. In 1981, the last year for which complete figures are available, only 9 percent of elective offices in the United States (including Congress; statewide elective offices; state legislatures, county governing boards, mayoralities and municipal and township governing bodies) were held by women.

Women's underrepresentation in electoral office can be explained in part by the resistance and discrimination they often encounter when they seek public office. Women's self-concept and the degree to which they are comfortable with seeking leadership positions have also influenced the process.

Political leadership is not necessarily the right path for all women to take. But for those women with the interest, the desire and the skills, it is important to realize that running for office is not a mystical or magical endeavor. Like many things a successful campaign requires good planning, good management and hard work. It is hoped that seminars and manuals like these will provide support and encouragement to those women who would like to increase their participation in public life.

APPENDIX A

AAUW, Livermore - Pleasanton Branch, *Politics: A Practical Handbook* P. O. Box 661, Livermore, California 94550. . . . . $1.25

Atkins, Senator Chester, et al, *Getting Elected: A Guide to Winning State and Local Office,* Houghton Mifflin Company (Boston), 1973. . . . . $6.95

Center for the American Woman and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08901 (201) 828-2210. This organization maintains the National Information Bank on Women in Public Office as part of its information services.

Democratic National Committee, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036
1. *Campaign Manual*, ... $5.00
2. *Voter Registration Manual*, ... $1.50
3. *Campaign Consultation Program '76*,$45.00

Fund Raising Events: Making Womanpower Profitable, by Lael Stegall and Betsy Crone.

National Conservative Political Action Committee, *In Order To Win...*, 1911 North Fort Meyer Drive, Suite 706, Arlington, VA 22209

National Women's Education Fund, *Campaign Workbook*, 624 9th Street, N.W., Mezzanine level, Washington, D.C. 20001. 1978.
Individual copies . . . . . $25.00 each
Bulk orders of 10 or more . . . . . $18.00 each

National Women's Political Caucus, 1411 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. *How to Press and PR Handbook*, ... $2.00

Republican National Committee, 310 1st Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. *Consider Yourself for Public Office*, ... $1.00

Seattle NOW, *See How She Runs*, 2252 N.E. 65th, Seattle, Washington 98115 . $5.00

APPENDIX B

Below is a partial list of Alaskan organizations whose primary purpose is political involvement and participation, or groups with active legislative committees.

ALASKA FEDERATION OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN
The Alaska Federation of Republican Women's Clubs works to educate members about issues, involve them in the political process and elect them to public office. It currently has chapters in ANCHORAGE, EAGLE RIVER, FAIRBANKS, HOMER, KENAI-SOLDOTNA and WASILLA.

ALASKA WOMEN'S LOBBY
Through contributions from individuals and organizations, the Alaska Women's Lobby maintains a full-time lobbyist in Juneau during the legislative session to promote legislation and budget items that advance the rights of women and children. There are chapters in ANCHORAGE, FAIRBANKS, JUNEAU and SITKA.

ALASKA WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS
The purpose of the Alaska Women's Political Caucus is to work toward the full equality of women through local, state, and federal political processes. The Alaska Women's Political Caucus endorses candidates in local, state, and national races, provides campaign workers, and donates funds. The Caucus also grooms women as candidates and teaches new-comers political skills. The Caucus is multi-partisan, welcoming Republicans, Democrats, Libertarians, and Independents. The Alaska Women's Political Caucus is based in ANCHORAGE, with Election Committees forming in FAIRBANKS and JUNEAU.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
The oldest and largest women's organization dedicated to the advancement of women. Currently there are chapters in ANCHORAGE, FAIRBANKS, JUNEAU, KETCHIKAN, KODIAK and SITKA.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS OF ALASKA
The purpose of this organization is to elevate the standards and extend the interests of business and professional women. Currently there are chapters in ANCHORAGE, CLEAR, DELTA JUNCTION, EAGLE RIVER, FAIRBANKS, HAINES, HEALY, JUNEAU, KENAI-SOLDOTNA, KETCHIKAN, PETERSBURG, SITKA and WASILLA.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF ALASKA
2205 E. Tudor Road, Anchorage, AK
562-3050
Check your directory for local party listing.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, ALASKA
Voter service is the focus of the League of Women Voters' activities. The League is an issues-oriented organization working to stimulate citizen interest in public affairs, particularly in voting and registering opinions. Various League units sponsor educational non-partisan forums to review candidates for public office, to examine issues, and to promote public participation. There are chapters in ANCHORAGE, FAIRBANKS, JUNEAU, KENAI-SOLDOTNA, KETCHIKAN, SITKA and WASILLA.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF ALASKA
803 W. 36th Avenue, Anchorage, AK
561-5413
Check your directory for local party listings.

APPENDIX B cont'd.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN
The National Organization for Women is committed to take action to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society now, to exercise full rights and responsibilities in partnership with men. It is possible to be a statewide member of the National Organization for Women even in areas of Alaska where there are no local chapters. Currently there are chapters in ANCHORAGE, FAIRBANKS, JUNEAU and SITKA.

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF ALASKA
300 W. 5th Avenue, Anchorage, AK
276-4467
Check your directory for local party listing.

Several hundred listings of women's organizations throughout the state of Alaska are contained in the DIRECTORY OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS published by the Alaska Women's Commission and available free from that office. 3601 "C" Street, Suite 742, Anchorage, AK 99503.

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